ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 49

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool

cotton, 6 1-2d. New York cotton, 12 3-8c New Orleans cotton, 11.3-4c. Memphis cotton. 11 3-8 New York gold, 105.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, February 27, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and Ohio valley rising

barometer, northeast winds, stationary or high temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather. OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMT, MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1877, 10:08 p.m. on. Bar. Ther Dir. | Force. Weath. | Galveston... | 30.18 | 56 | N.E. | Fresh. | Fair. | Indianola | 30.13 | 56 | R. | Brisk. | Clear. | Louisville | 30.31 | 39 | N. | Gentle | Clear. | Memphis. | 30.32 | 35 | N.E. | Fresh. | Clear. | Nashville | 30.28 | 38 | N. | Light. | Cloudy. | New Orleans | 30.17 | 53 | N. | Fresh. | Fresh. | Clear. | Shreveport | 30.30 | 47 | E. | Fresh. | Clear. | Viciosburg | 30.29 | 42 | N.E. | Fresh. | Cloudy. | W. M'ELBOY, Sergeant

SENATOR ALCORN is spoken of for a seat in Hayes's cabinet. If any southern Republican deserves that honor, he does.

ENGLAND promises to build the Canadian Pacific railroad, and the Columbians have withdrawn their threats to secede from the Dominion. Peace hath its victories. .

THE Picagune states that in Louisiana there is a very wide disposition on the part of planters to cultivate this year those necessaries of life for which they have heretofore been compelled to draw upon the west. The growth of grain promises to-be more extensive than it has ever been before, and the increased raising of hogs and cattle is very

HAYES

Makes a Speech to the People of Springfield, Ohio-He Promises Per-formances, Trusting in God.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—The Gazette's Springfield special says Governor Hayes, while estroute from Fremont to Columbus, passed an hour in Springfield to day and was escorted to one of the hotels, and on being introduced to the people he made a brief speech. He expressed congratulations that in a few weeks time this business, which has occupied the attention of the country for eight months, would be over, and he hoped that the people would acquiesce quietly with who-ever might be the person declared elected. He believed that the country desires peace and security, and he thought that this idea oald be the expression of the people their representatives at Washington. Real-izing his lack of special fitness for the duties, to the performance of which he might be-called, he placed his trust in Almighty God who rules the destinies of nations. These remarks were received with tremendous applause, and the crowd did not disperse until the departure of the train.

HALIFAX.

Intense Excitement Over the Small Matter of the Imperial Seal.

Toronto, February 26.—A special from Halifax says that a question of precedence having arisen between certain of the queen's counsel, an affidavit was read in the supreme court Saturday setting forth that the saal attached to the commission of the dered returned by the imperial government in 1863. The premier of the local government admitted that the government had been using the old seal. The court expressed as-tonishment at such contempt for her majesty's authorized and expressed opinion, and faid that all acts requiring the great seal done since 1869 were totally void. This state of affairs leaves Nova Scotia without a parliament and without a government, with all the grants of marriage licenses, and consequently marriages, and all commissions since 1869 totally nurl and void. The greatest excitement prevails in consequence. The chiefjustice, after intimating that it would require imperial legislation to rectify the matter, adjourned the court for ten days for a full in-

MEXICO.

Diaz Proclaimed President-Meta Apointed Treasurer-Canales Triumphant Over Cortina.

CITY OF MEXICO. February 16 .- Pending

the count of the vote in the presidential elec-tion which has just taken place in this re-public, General Diaz has been sworn in as president ad interim, the ceremony of which took place in the national palace, and was attended with marked pomp beyond what is usually witnessed here. The presidential electors for Diaz have been chosen, and, so far as is known, he has received an immense majority of votes all over the country. Don Jose Meta, who, before 1863, was the Mexican minister in Washington, has been appointed secretary of the treasury.

New Orleans, Legislary 26.—Advices from Matamoras via Baseline as a secretary of the treasury 26.—Advices from Matamoras via Baseline as a secretary of the treasury 26.—Advices from Matamoras via Baseline as a secretary of the secretary of the remedy of the ballot-box.—

Mr. O'Brien—How long will you be free if Hayes goes in?

Mr. Hewitt (not noticing the interruption)—

To that remedy I propose to report, and if that remedy be found in vain, although I am the humblest of Democrats and most feeble of citizens, I will be ready to take my agree and lead if necessary or rather served.

ales, ostensibly because Cortina had not obeyed the orders from the general government to go to the City of Mexico. General tyranny. Canales, on his way here, took from Cortina's ranche about three hundred beeves and several hundred horses, and it is the general impression that the entire property of Cortina will be confiscated. There has been a long-standing rivalry between Cortina and Canales as to the control of this State, and it is believed that Canales will strip Cortina of his wealth and remove all his friends from officual positions on this frontier, thereby disposing of what has heretofore been a powerful impediment to his entire political control of

Pittsburg Wants Peace.

Pittsbung, February 26.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce to-day, the folowing resolutions were passed: Whereas, This chamber, representing the commercial and industrial interests of means in their power. It would be cowardice this city, did on the twenty second day of to do otherwise. [Great excitement and con-January, without regard to party, and in good faith, pass a series of resolutions indorsing the electoral commission for the peaceable settlement of the

Wheneas, Any delay or action that tends to protract the speedy adjustment of this ex-Wheneas, Any delay or action that tends citing question or impose upon the country another Presidential election, would be, in our judgment, disastrons in its effects upon the industries of the country, disturbing trade and unsettling commercial values; therefore Resolved, That our members in congress Resolved, That our members in congress and to insist upon a restoration of order. be, and hereby are most respectfully but ur- When he had succeeded, Mr. Townsend [New gently requested, to use their utmost endeavors to secure and hasten a speedy termination of the Democrats to the familiar bargain be-

series and seators as speedy terminated and signature of the familiar paragrain between the white man and the Indian, the whit

AN EXCITING DAY

In the House of Representatives-Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, Makes a Very Bitter Speech against Hear.

Charging the Massachusetts Senator-Elect with Bad Faith-Members Surround Him, and, amid Great Excitement, Cate Remarks.

That it would be Cowardice for the De mocracy to do Otherwise than Oppose the Ontrage Consummated by the Electoral Commission.

Progress of the Count in Joint Convention-Pennsylvania and Rhode Island Counted-Objections to South Carolina from Both Political Parties.

HOUSE.

Washington, February 26.—The hous net at ten o'clock, but it was nearly twelve before business was begun, the interval be-ing consumed in the call of the house, and ing consumed in the call of the house, and in voting by yeas and nays on the question whether the testimony taken before the committee on privileges of the house in the case of the Pennsylvania elector, Mr. Boggs, appointed instead of Mr. Daniel J. Morrill, a Centennial commissioner, should be read. The house decided by 133 to 116 it should be read; and it was accordingly read.

Mr. Kelly offered a resolution that the vote of Mr. Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stringer offered a substitute that it should not be.

Mr. Kelly said the objection was based or principles so often overruled in law, that hi side of the house could submit the question without discussion

Mr. Stringer took grounds that under the constitution, and under the laws of Pennsyl-vania, Henry K. Boggs was not entitled to cast his vote as elector. At ten minutes past twelve the speaker announced the new legislative day, and after the journal of Saturday was read the discus-

Mr. Hewitt again returned to the charge which he made on Saturday against the good taith of Hoar for acting and voting in the lectoral commission at variance with hi speech in the house, and said that the gentleman, in his attempt to answer the charge on Saturday, had seized the mantle of Web ter, and tried reversing the usual process of eking out a fox's skin of a lion's hide; but even the mantle of Webster was not broad enough to cover the misrepresentation and fraud. He cited various propositions and rotes in the commission, showing that Ma Hoar had uniformly voted against the admission of evidence to show fraud on the part of the Louisiana returning board, and he asked whether that quoting of Mr. Hoar

words was justice and righteousness. He [Hoar] had voted in the Louisiana case that the commission had no judicial power; and in the case of Oregon he voted that the commission had power to take evidence of queen's counsel, appointed by the local government, was not the great seal of the prince, but the old seal or dered returned by the local government. from the United States; but where there was an allegation of fraud, then he had voted that there was no power to prevent fraud that the government had been, on all occasions, the great champion of justice and righteousness. His magnificent peroration in the Belknap impeachment case would long be read by the American youth, and yet that same gentleman had voted not to receive the evidence of fraud. In conclusion, I ask my Democratic friends—deceived, defrauded and

cheated as they have been—whether we should meet bad faith with bad faith. I answer that never ought the record of the Democratic party be sullied by a single act that will make any man blush. I went on that commission against my will; I knew that whatever I did on that commission would be subject to misconstruction; but when I took my place I ceased to be a partisan; I tried to become a patriot; I tried to perfect a measure of justice, conciliation and peace for the suffering people of this country; we per-fected it; we brought it here; it has been approved by congress and by the country, and now shall we stop in our career toward a solution of the greatest problem ever pre-sented to a free people because we have been met with fraud and injustice on the other side? I say no; let us give the people of the country and of the world an example that,

having been cheated, we can still trust in the providence and justice of God, and in the disposition and determination of the people to do justice in the end. [Applause and commotion.] We have still a free ballot box and a free press, and we still are a free people, and no justification for revolution, and no justification for civil war can ever arise among a free people until they are deprived of the remedy of the ballot-box— Mr. O'Brien—How long will you be free if

in a crusade against injustice, oppression and tyranny.
While Mr. Hewitt was speaking he was

surrounded by ascircle of members of both political parties, and evidences of increasing excitement and commotion were manifest in this circle and all over the hall and in the galleries as he finished.
Mr. Cate [Wis.] made his way through the

ar. Cate [Wis.] made his way through the circle, and addressing Mr. Hewitt in an excited manner, said: "You have pronounced the action of the commission to be infamous; a gross betrayal of the confidence reposed in it; a perversion of justice. Do you now de clare it to be the duty of the Democrats to assist in a speedy consummation of what you pronounce an outrage?

Mr. Hewitt—I say that I will yield to it, because I see no other course left but anarchy.

Mr. Cate-I deny it, and I assert it is the duty of the Democrats to oppose it by every means in their power. It would be cowardice

Mr. Yeates forced his way through the circle, and with flushed face and excited manner exclaimed, addressing himself to Mr. Cate and the Democrats who were opposing years ago, turned against us." The excitement had grown so intense at

this time, reviving recollections of the scenes in the house immediately before the rebellion. that the speaker was called upon to interpose

name of the country, patriotism, honor, and manhood, to do what the Republicans would have been required to do in case the decision had been against them.

election in said State on November 7, 1876.

Second—That George H. Coriiss, Scording to the decision of the electoral commission, if such decision be law, rendered in the count of

er, replied to it as a posthumous speech, pre-pared during the Sabbath. He asserted that Mr. Hewitt had had the fullest means of to who had been lawfully elected, was utter-ly denied. If that gentleman were sane, it. This leader of a greet party, intrusted with its interests and its leadership, why did he not say that in opposition to every pub-lic utterance and assurance that came from the Republican side, he had gone into the matter because he had got the assurance of some scoundrel that it would come out all right. He (Hoar) wanted no other evidence the utter malice and folly that had

would not be an event in the history of the country which would be, in the future, more gratifying to the American people than the constitutional assertion of the limit between State and national authority, which the electoral commission had made. If the Democratic party under the excitement of the day cratic party, under the excitement of to-day, inflamed with eager passion for power, disapproved and condemned it, he would appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober; he would appeal, from party maddened, excited, drunk, the present, to its future and to its past

[Applause on the Republican side.]
Mr. Springer closed the debate with an argument against the decision of the commis-A vote was then taken on Mr. Springer' substitute for Mr. Kelly's resolution, and it was adopted—yeas, 130; nays, 119. So the house decided that the vote of Mr. Boggs should not be counted, because he was no appointed in conformity with the constituion and laws of the State. The senate was

then notified of the vote and of the readiness of the house to meet the senate in joint After the adjournment of the joint meet-After the adjournment of the joint meeting, and as soon as order was restored, Mr. Poppleton moved that the house take a recess intil ten o'clock to-morrow morning, which was objected to by a vote of 83 to 178.

Mr. Wood [N. Y.] moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the house had refused to take a recess, and to lay that motion on the table, stating that he made the motion for the purpose of preventing a delay

notion for the purpose of preventing a delay a counting the electoral vote, Messrs. O'Brien and Waking called for the yeas and nays—yeas, 182; nays, 67.
Mr. O'Brien then offered a resolution de aring that the vote of William S. Slater hould not be counted. Mr. Eames offered as a substitute a resoluion that the vote of said Slater should be

After quite a lengthy discussion, the house rocceded to a vote on the substitute offered y Mr. Eames that the vote of the State be ounted. It was agreed to without discussion. Mr. Wilson [Ia.], at twenty minutes to six 'clock, offered a resolution to notify the sen-

Mr. Knott offered as a substitute that the enate be notified that the house will meet the senate at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. A point of order being raised against Mr Knott's motion, the speaker sustained the point of order, and his decision was applanded. Mr. Wilson's resolution was then

The house, at half-past six o'clock, took a ecess till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE. Washington, February 26.—The session was resumed at ten o'clock, but no business was done. The senators are awaiting the action of the house in the Pennsylvania elec-tion case. The senate receiving notice of the signation of Senator Thurman as a member of the electoral commission, on account of physical disability, Senator Kernan was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. At ten minutes past three in the evening, Mr. Adams, clerk of the house, appeared in

the senate and notified that body of the ac-tion of the house in the Pennsylvania case; and also that the house was ready to meet he senate for the purpose of resuming the ount. The senate then proceeded to the Upon returning at half-past three in the evening, the president pro tem, announced that the senate retired from the joint meeting upon objection being made to the cer-tificate of Rhode Island. The secretary read the objection to the vote of William S. Slater,

appointed elector by the legislature in place of George H. Corliss. Senator Burnside submitted a resolution that the vote of W. S. Slater be counted with the other votes of the electors from Rhode Island, notwithstanding the objections made thereto.

After a brief debate, the question being on he resolution of Senator Burnside, it was manimously agreed to; yeas, 57.

The secretary was instructed to notify the cretary of the house of representatives of

he action of the senate.

The senate confirmed Frank W. Palmer as stmaster of Chicago, vice John M'Arthur, whose commission expired December 20, 1876 Mr. Dewey, surveyor-general of Dakota; Pay Director J. W. Hattmough, chief of sureau of provisions and clothing of the navy lepartment vice Pay Director Bradford. At fifty-five minutes past five the clerk of the house again appeared and notified the senate of the action of the house in the lithode Island case, and also that the house was now ready to receive the senate and re-

sume the count. The senate then left its chamber, and upon eturning at half-past six the president proem. amounced that the senate having retired from the joint meeting of the two houses upon an objection submitted to the certificate from South Carolina, and the papers having been submitted to the electoral sion, would now resume legislative

Senators Windom, Allison and Davis were appointed members of the conference com-nities on the legislative, judicial and execu-ive appropriation bill, Senators Sargent, Windom and Withers on the deficiency ap-propriation bill, and Senators Sargent, Cragin d Wallace on the naval appropriation bil Senator M'Donald gave notice that at halfpast ten o'clock to-morrow he would call up the resolutions of the house in respect to the emory of the late Speaker Kerr. Senator Cockrell introduced a bill to auorize the construction of a bridge across

Senator Morrill, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably on the house bill to provide for the erection of a government building at Austin. Texas. Placed on the calendar. Senator Sargent submitted a resolution, "That the senate do now proceed to the elecon of a president pro tempore." Laid on

the Missouri river at Glasgow, Missouri. Re-

the table. He gave notice that he would call it up for Senator Allison submitted a report of the onference committee on the Indian appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The chair laid before the senate the Pacific allroad sinking-fund bill in order that it

row.

The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took

mins, with soldiers and citizens, are in hot pursuit of the Indians who captured Boughton's cattle on False Bottom. a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hear, who was not in the hall when Mr. Hewitt made his speech, but who had notes of it read to him by the official report f Slater was illegal and unconstitutional. Third-If, in any event, it was con petent to complete the electoral col-lege of Rhode Island by adding knowing, by three days companionship with lege of Rhode Island by adding him on the electoral commission, that the another elector thereto, it could only right to go into the ascertainment of facts as have been done under the law as unnounced by the said electoral commission. If said de

State Library, d h

cision be law, and is pursuant to the law of and with ordinary intelligence, it was utterly incredible that he should have understood a majority of the members of said college, the matter as he now professed to understand and not by the legislature of said State. No other objections being made, the pre-siding officer announced, at half-past three o'clock, that the senate would now return to its chamber, so that both houses might separate to consider the objections.

The senators, at six o'clock, re-entered the

chamber, and the vote of Rhode Island was after the observance of the usual formality. announced as for Hayes and Wheeler. The prompted the charge against him than that the gentleman (Mr. Hewitt) next certificate opened was that from South Carolina, authenticated by Governor Chamberland himself furnished the prophecy. It was not one of the exact sciences, but he (Hoar) would not be an event in the history of the would not be an event in the history of the governor which would have in the future more applications. Hendricks, with a statement by the electors explaining the absence of the governor's The objection to the Republican certificate

was presented by Representative Cochrane [Pa.], and the objection to the Democratic one was presented by Senator Patterson [S.C.]. They are as follows:

First—That no legal election was held in South Carolina for Presidential electors, the general assembly of that State not having ovided, as required by article eight, section ilinee, of the constitution thereof, for the registration of the people entitled to vote, without which registration no valid or legal election could be held. Second-That there was not existing in the State of South Carolina on the first of Janu-

ary, 1876, nor at any time thereafter, and including the tenth of December, 1876, a Reblican form of government such as is aranteed by the constitution to every State in the Union. Third—The Federal government, prior to and during the election on November 7, 1876, without authority of law, stationed, in various parts of said State, at the polling places, de-tachments of the United States army, by whose presence a full exercise of the rights of

suffrage was prevented, and by reason where-of no legal or free election was or could be had. Fourth-That at the several polling places n said-State there were stationed United States deputy-marshals, appointed under the provisions of sections 2., 21 and 22 of the United States revised statutes, which provisions were unconstitutional and void; that said deputy marshals, exceeding one thousand in num-ber, had, by their unlawful and arbitrary action, in obedience to the improper and illegal instructions received from the department of justice, so interfered with the full and free

exercise of the right of suffrage by the duly nalified voters of said State, that a fair electian could not be, and was not, held in said | majority of people. State on November 7, 1876. Fifth—That there was not, from the first of January, 1876, up to and including the tenth of December, 1876, at any time a State gov-ernment in the State of South Carolina, except a pretended State government set up in violation of law and of the constitution of the United States by Federal authority, and

sustained by Federal troops.
Signed by John W. Johnston and W. Signed by John W. Johnston and W. H. Barnum, senators, and A. G. Cochrane, M. J. Southard, F. Wood, J. A. M'Mahon, W. S. Stenger, Wm. Nautchler, G. C. Cabell, J. Sharkley, Levi Marsh, Wsn. Walsh, W. M. Robbins, W. A. J. Sparks, E. F. Poppleton; A. T. Walling, T. S. Ashe, A. M. Scales, C. B. Roberts, F. D. Collins, J. Turney, A. V. Rice, B. J. Franklin, C. P. Thompson, J. F. Phillips, W. S. Holman, G. A. Jenks, J. M. Bright, S. S. Cox, J. B. Clarke, G. C. Walker, R. A. Debolt, J. R. Eden, J. R. Tucker, J. B. Clark, T. L. Jones and J. P. Knott, representatives.

The objection to the Democratic certificate First-Because neither of them were duly appointed an elector for the State of South

Second-Because the lists of votes have not attached to them a certificate of the governor of South Carolina, as required to be made and annexed by sections 136 and 138 of the United States revised statutes. Third—The said papers have not annexed to them a list of the names of the above names individuals as electors, to which the seal of South Carolina was affixed by the secretary of state, and signed by the governor and secretary, as required by the general laws of South Carolina, Fourth—Because C. C. Bowen, John Win-

smith, Thomas B. Johnson, Timothy Hurley, William B. Nash, Wilson Cook and Wm. F Myers were duly appointed electors for the State of South Carolina, and as such electors, at the time and place prescribed by law, cast their votes for Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States, and the list o votes signed, certified and transmitted by such electors to the president of the senate are the only true and lawful lists of the votes

for President and Vice-President of the United States. Johnston, Hurley, Nash, Cook and Myers received the highest number of all the votes cast by the qualified voters of South Caro-lina, at an el ction held on November 7, 1876, and the proper officers of the State duly canvassed said votes and made and certified according to law, and under the great seal of the State of South Carolina, and delivered to said persons lists of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, elected by the qualified voters of said State, and showing that said persons were the persons having the highest number of votes and were elected, which certificate is dated December 6, 1876, and which has been read before the two houses of congress, by which said Bowen, Winsmith, Johnston, Hurley, Nash, Cook and Myers were the law ful electors for South Carolina.

Sixth-That the lists of the votes cast by said Bowen, Winsmith, Johnston, Hurley, Nash, Cook and Myers have annexed to them a certificate of the governor of the State of South Carolina, required to be made by sec-tions I36 and I38 of the United States re-

vised statutes. Seventh-That the said lists have annexe to them the names of Bowen, Winsmith, Johnston, Hurley, Nash, Cook and Myers as electors, and to which the seal of the State of South Carolina was affixed by the secretary of state, and signed by the governor and secretary as required by the general laws of

Signed by Senators John J. Patterson, Angus Cameron, and J. P. Christiancy, and Representatives William Lawrence, C. Lapham, N. P. Banks, Robert Smalls, S. The objections having been read, the presiding officer announced that they would be submitted to the electoral commission for it judgment and decision, and that the senat-would now retire to its own chamber.

Captured by the Indians. CHEYENNE, W. T., February 25.—Last evening, near Crook City, the Indians at-tacked and captured Dick Dunn, Harnick and Evans's cattle-tram, killing two men, M'Gonigle and Riley, and severely wounding another named Jones. The three were con nected with the trains. Lieutenant Cur

Raleigh Rallies for Peace.

WASHINGTON.

The "High Joint" in Session-Senator Kernan Takes Thurman's Place-The House Providing for a Failure to Elect a President.

Pinchback Strong for the Nicholls Government-Grant Says Positively he Will not Interfere in South Carolina-Packard Belies Nicholls.

Washington, February 26.—The elect-eral commission reassembled at half-past six clock this evening, after the two houses characted, all the members present. Senator ternan, successor to Senator Thurman, took is seat for the first time. The papers re-erred to the commission by the two houses in at session were read by the secretary. In response to the inquiry as to who apeared as objectors, Mr. Hurd announced at Mr. Cochrane and himself would appear objectors to certificate number one.

Mr. Lawrence said that Senator Christian-

and himself would appear for the objectors Senator Christiancy said that he appeared or the objectors but they did not propose to ccupy the whole time allowed them.
In reply to another inquiry as to who would oppear as counsel, Mr. Hurd said he was not pared to state at this time, but would anounce counsel to the commission to-morrow

Mr. Matthews stated that Mr. Shellabarger and himself would appear in favor of certifiate number one.
The commission then adjourned till ten

ock to-morrow morning. Inauguration of President. Washington, February 26.—A public neeting was held to night to take measures for the proper observance of the inaugura-tion of the President of the United States. The meeting being divided between having a suitable reception or a 'ball, the subject was left to the executive covarnittee for determin-

Packard's Last. Washington, February 26. — Governor Packard telegraphs United States Marshal Pitkin as follows: "Nicholls's dispatch to Barke relative to tax collections in Louisiana nerits no confidence. Nicholls's tax-col-ectors can neither collect tax nor get local

cognition as such collectors.' Pinchback; for Nicholls. Washington, February 26.—P. B. S. Pinchback arrived 'nere to-night direct from New Orleans. He represents everything in Louisiana as perfectly quiet, and says that the Nicholls government is fully able to maintain itself if let alone, and is acceptable to a large

Grant Will Not Recognize Either of the State Covernments of Louisiana or South Carolina, Washington, February 26.—The President and family will after Saturday next be the guests of Secretary Fish until April, when they will visit Galena. The President states that it is not his present intention to order more troops to Washington, but if ceded he will give the necessary instruc-ons. He thinks, however, there will be no necessity for such a step. Neither of the State governments in Louisiana and South Carolina wild be recognized by President Grant, as he thinks it would be improper for him to fix a southern policy for his successor, and thus embarrass him. If he were to recognize the Republican governors they would have to be sustained by military force, and he thinks the entire people are tired of the military being employed to sustain a State gov-ernment. He says that if a Republican State vernment cannot sustain itself there it will

have to give way. If a remedy is required, let congress and not the present President Providing for Failure to Elect a President. Washington, February 26.—A majority of the committee on privileges, powers and duties of the house, have agreed to report a bill to provide for temporarily filling any vacancy occurring in the office of President in the event of there being no constitutional declaration of an election before the commencement of the regular term. The bill provides that if the senate be in session at the commencement of the new term the presiding officer shall act as President of the United States until a President shall be elected and qualified in accordance with the onstitution and the existing law; but if the enate be not then in session the presiding officer last elected by that body shall become resident of the United States to serve until e vacancy shall be regularly filled; provided, hat such last presiding officer shall not have ased to be a member of the senate on the urth of March, and provided also he be possessed of the constitutional qualifications as to age and nativity. The bill also pro-vides that in the possible contingency of there being no such presiding or ex-pres officer of the senate, the speaker of the house shall act as President. The bill looks o a new Presidential election next November, and in the event of any temporary occupant being installed he would be entitled to continue in office under the provisions above referred to until the fourth of March, 1878.

O'MAHONEY.

Funeral Demonstration Over the Remains of the Great Fenian Chief at

Cork-Its Effects. CORK, February 26.—The remains of John Mahoney were taken from the rooms of the Democratic club to-day, and escorted to the Dublin railway station. The weather was and the popular demonstration a great success. great success. The city was crowded with stangers, and hundreds came in from the ountry districts, and a large delegation was present from Mitchelstown, the birthplace of he deceased. Thousands thronged the streets through which the funeral cortege assed. The procession was a mile long, and he coffin was covered with the flag of the Ninety-ninth New York regiment, and American and Irish colors. Immediately after the hearse walked the relatives of the eceased and a delegation from the States, and they were followed by the Demo-eratic club of Cork and trade organizations with their banners draped. All in the proession wore mourning with green favors. Several bands accompanied the societies. LONDON, February 26.-Various accounts f the O'Mahoney demonstration yesterday the London papers concur in stating that fell very far short of the expectation of its comoters. The most liberal estimate of the umber who took part in the procession is ve thousand, although most of the accounts place it at two thousand. The spectators were numerous but apathetic. O'Sullivan was the only member of parliament present. The body remained at the railway station Sunday night under a guard of honor. asey, a pardoned fenian, assisted at the funeral as pall-bearer. The American dele gates appeared rather surprised at the apathy The Standard's dispatch from Constanti-nople says that Colonel Valentine Baker has een intrusted with the organization of the gendarmerie.

White Cooper de

marched along the quays. One account is that there were two hundred thousand spectators. The remains were taken to the Me chanics' institute, in the theater of which they will be in state until Sunday. The mob tried to force their way into the theater with the corpse. They were so disorderly that a half hour was occupied in conveying the coffin a few yards from the hearse to the

entrance, and those who bore it in were obliged to lift it over the heads of the people. In spite of the efforts of the committee ousands forced their way into the building after the remains had been deposited in the Shortly after nine o'clock the crowd began to disperse, but the desire to enter the building was such that it was not judged safe to open the doors to permit those inside to go home till eleven o'clock.

MURDERED IN ARKANSAS.

The Lifeless Body of Gordon is Riddled with Eight Buckshot-A Mysterious Affair.

Early on Sunday morning the lifeless body of a man named Gordon was found in front of a grocery store, eight miles west of Forrest City, Arkansas. So far as we have heard, nothing definite concerning the marder has peer received by the police authorities of this been received by the police authorities of this city. The murdered man was a sca of Mrs. Blackburn, of this city, who, apon receiving information that Gordon had been killed, started by rail for Forrest City. On last Saturday night, Gordon visited the grocery, where, in company with several men, he began to drink liquor and became intoxicated. There were a number of shotemes in the party but the names ber of shotguns in the party, but the names of the men who were present are not known. During the night Gordon became involved in a difficulty, which resulted in the free use of weapons, and he was shot dead. After killing fordon the men dragged his body to the door and threw it out into the yard, where it was found next day. Large quantities of clotted blood were upon the ground and the steps of the grocery. Gordon's body was riddled with eight buckshot. The cause of the tragic affair is not known.

ENGLAND.

The Addresses to the Queeu-The Foreign Policy of the British Empire.

LONDON, February 26 .- In the house ords to-night Lord Stratheden moved adlords to-night Lord Stratheden moved addresses to the queen, praying that her majesty would adopt measures to prevent hostilities in the east, secure adherence to the
treaties of 1856, and promote the welfare of
the races subject to Turkey. Lord Stratheden
urged that the government should, by the
acceptance of this motion, declare that they
would adhere to the treaties so far as parliament would recent them, and by thus taking ment would permit them, and by thus taking up a more decided attitude than hitherto little doubt would remain that the peace of Europe and Asia would be secured.

the Turks and their subjects.

The Earl of Derby replied. His main point was in refutation of Lord Stratheden's argument that England's treaty obligations were unchanged, whatever might be the result of the conference. He saw this argument that expenses the saw this argument that the conference where the conference was a constant of the conference. peech. He deprecated interference of the conference. He saw this argument carried to its logical conclusion involved consequences that if the powers once bound themselves by a treaty to protect a State, they must still continue bound even if the State wilfully acted against their advice.

Level Stretchedon's motion was rejected. Lord Stratheden's motion was rejected without division.

AN AWFUL DEATH.

Man Confined in the Calaboose at Bolivar is Burned to Death-A Soul-Harrowing Spectacle,

Last Saturday morning, Mr. John Bynum, well known citizen of Bolivar, met a fearful death, the details of which are horrible to con template. A correspondent at Boliva has given us the facts attending the sad affair, which are as fellows: Friday night Constable Webb arrested Mr. Bynuru, who was intoxicated, and pro-ceeded to put him in the calaboose. Bynum entreated the officer not to incarcerate im, as he wanted to go home to his family, but his appeals had no effect, and he was accordingly put in the calaboose, and the door securely locked by Constable Webb, who then proceeds d to his house, a mile distant. As to the properity of the arrest and the necessity for locking Byuum in the calaboose, we have heard nothing either to warrant or condemn "the conduct of the constable who was doubtless actuated by a sense of official duty which, as the sequel shows, how-ever sincere, was fatal to the life of the unfortunate prisoner. About two o'clock Saturd w morning the daughters of Mr. Chamberiain Anderson, who lived near the calaboose, heard cries for help, and at once aroused their father. By this time the calaboose was seen to be on fire, and Mr. Ander-son rushed toward the burning prison, where he was soon joined by a number of citizens. As the men approached the calaboose they heard the frautic cries and terrified scream of Bynum, who made a piteous appeal. God's sake conte and let me out, agonized wretch, as the flames hissed around him and almost scorected his words. citizens procured a rail, with which they tried to batter down the calaboosa, but it would not yield. The scene was one which can never be forgotten. The pine, of which the calaboose was constructed, burned rapidly and brightly, the flames leaping high into the air, as if gloating over their cruel work of death. In this cage of fire was plainly seen the form of the prisoner, whose clothing was al ready smoking, as if in preparation for his fiery shroud. In vain did Bynum screum and cry for help; the red flames grew brighter and hotter, and in a short while the agonized man was steaming and burning to eath, having sunk exhausted upon the floor

of fire. At last the flames weakened the wood, and the men succeeded in breaking down the structure. But it was too late indeed, for all that remained of John R. Bynum were the ashes from his consumed flesh, and a few whitened main assessment roll and tax-books of 1875 and 1876 for said county, which were destroyed; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Termessee, That in any county in this State where the courthouse or courthouses have been destroyed by fire, together with the records of the different county offices, and wherein steps to supply same have been taken as set forth in the preamble to this bill, the same is hereby approved, ratified and confirmed, and that the assessments made or hereafter to be made by assessors under the orders and appointments made by the county courts of such countles and the "main assessment roll" and tax-books for both past and future, which shall be made out therefrom, shall be legal, valid and binding to all intents and purposes; and the clerks of the county courts of such countles are authorized, empowed and required to make out the "main assessment rolls" and the tax-books for 1876, upon the return of such assessments so made, and make aggregate statements to the Comptroller therefrom, upon which basis the collector of taxes will be charged.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the chairman of the county courts of such counties be, and are hereby empowered, to call a special term of the Quarterly Court of such counties, to hear and determine the application of all tax-payers as to erroneous assessments, such application to be made at or before such special term, but not subsequently, and that in such cases the Trustee shall have the same length of time to make collection of taxes after receiving the new book for 1876, as is allowed by aw to collectors receiving their blooks at the regular times, and the Trustee of any such countles shall give bond on receiving said book, so conditioned as to make him and his sureties liable for bones of his body. The affair created a great deal of excitement and elicited universal regret among the citizens of the town. During the day large numbers of people visited the burnt calaboose, where the coroner held an inquest upon the ashes and bones of the poor prisoner, the verdict being that John R. Bynum came to his death by burning, he having set fire to the prison. A pipe was found in the calaboose, and it is supposed that the fire accidentally originated om it. Mr. Bynum was about thirty-seven years of age and leaves a mother, wife and several children, who reside in Bolivar. For me time he had been the leader of the Bolivar brass band, and was popular in his com-munity, where he had resided for a long number of years. Mr. Bynum was a jeweler b trade, having learned the business under D. I. Wells, in Bolivar, long before the war. During the excitement attendant upon the burning of the calaboose, all the prisoners in the jail managed to escape.

New York, February 26: The remains of Francisco Vincente Aguilera, the dead viceresident of the Cuban republic, lay in state all day to-day in the governor's room in the city hall. The flags on the building were at alf-mast, and the pillars leading to the room draped in mourning. Thousands of people viewed the remains, among them the prominent Cubans of the city. Guards of honor,

NASHVILLE.

Bill to Enable Municipal Corporation to Settle Their Debts-The Penitentiary Lease-The Forty-Cent Tax.

pecial to the Appeal.] Nashville, February 26.—Senate,—The

ollowing bills passed first reading and were eferred: By Mr. Milliken: To enable municpal corporations of more than thirty-five housand inhabitants to settle their indebted ess. By Mr. Hawkins: To authorize count courts to employ superintendents of public nstruction. By Mr. Fulton: A resolution for a joint convention on March 20th, to elect a State librarian. The bill to re-establish the office of entry-taker passed the third reading. A motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. Smith. The house bill to define the mode and manner of taxing the value of property of telegraph and sleeping-car companies passed first reading and was referred. The house resolution requesting the governor to submit to this general assembly the docu-ments and correspondence received from the representatives of the bond creditors of the State was tabled.

House,—Consideration was immediately esumed of the assessmet bills; after discus ion and various amendments passed third eading. The committee on the penitentiary reported a bill providing for the lease and management of that institution, which passed second reading. On motion of Mr Lowe it was made the special order for Fri-lay. The bill to repeal the forty cent tax passed second reading.

Chicago, February 25: Special Agent Stu-art, of the treasury department, who has been in this city for several days, looking into the accounts of the Chicago postoffice, has dis-covered that General M Arthur, the postmaster, is a defaulter to the amount of thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Chicago, February 26: The failure and de-falcation of Postmaster John M'Arthur is the subject of much comment and unusual regret. Mr. M'Arthur held a high business and social standing in the community, and has hitherto been considered one of the most reliable and staunchest of Chicago's citizens.

Louisville, February 26: The Masoni grand consistory of Kentucky, thirty-second degree of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite, was dedicated, with appropriate cere-monies, this evening, at its hall in this city. A banquet followed the ceremonies, and was attended by all the prominent members i

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS. 14 Union street. Mamphis. Tennessee

The steamers John B. Maude, from St. Louis, and City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg, arrived late last night.

The steamer Centennial, from New Orleans, arrived at eleven o clock last night and deposited the steamer for C Europe and Asia would be secured.

Earl Grey made a strong anti-Russian on board six hundred and fifty tons of

DIED.

GARDNER-Sunday, 25th inst., at 2:30 p.m., Mrs. Sarah Francis, wife of T. W. Gardner, aged 30 Funeral services at Harmonial Hall, No. 394 Main street, this (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. McMAHON-At 1 o'clock Monday morning, February 26th, Mrs. Ann McMahon, aged 75 years. Funeral from St. Peter's Church this (TUESDAY)

morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are Knights of Pythias. REGULAR meeting of Memphis Lodge,
No. 6, K. of P., will be held this
o'clock, for dispatch of business.
Transient Knights fraternally invited.
By order
W. H. ATKINSON, K. of R. and S.

Notice to Physicians. THE physicians of Memphis are requested to meet at my office this (TUESDAY) evening, at 71

A Challenge.

HEREBY challenge any man in the State of Tennessee to WRESTLE collar and elbow for amount of money. THOMAS WINTERS.



STATE LAWS.

AN ACT for relief of countles wherein the Court houses and County Records have been burned, and houses and County Records have been burned, and especially for the relief of Cocke county, WHEREAS, Cocke county has suffered the total loss County Court Clerk's office and Trustee's office; and Whereas. All Assessors' books, including the "Main Assessment Roll," and all Tax-books and Tax-lists, of every description, were utterly destroyed; and Whereas. The County Court of said county, impressed with the urgency of the occasion and having the fullest confidence that the Legislature would ratify their action, did, at the January term. 1877, of said court, appoint an Assessor of the taxes, to make a re-assessment from which to supply the "main assessment roll" and tax-books of 1875 and 1876 for said county, which were destroyed; therefore

shall give bond on receiving said book, so condi-tioned as to make him and his sureties liable for taxes collected under provisions of this act. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare

requiring it.

Passed February 19, 1877.
EDWIN T. TALIAFEBRO.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. M. McADOO.
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved February 23, 1877.
JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.
L. C. N. Gibbs Secretary of the State of Tennessee.

JAMES D PORTER, Governor.

I. C. N. Gibbs. Secretary of the State of Tennessee do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of ar act of the Fortieth General Assembly of Tennessee, the original of which is now on file in my office.

CHARLES N. GIBBS,
Secretary of State. Notice to Creditors, In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of Eader RA Mellersh, Bankrupts—In bankrupts:
To the creditors of said Bankrupts:
Take NOTICE. That a general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of T. J. Latham Esq., Register in Bankrupts for said district, at Memphis. No. 291 Main street, on the 14th day of March, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of declaring a first and final dividend. I also give you notice that I have filed my final accounts as assigne: of the estate of said bankrupts in said court, for settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all itability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptexthroughout the United States," approved March 2, 1868.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee, 291 Main st. Memphis, February 28, 1877. LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED HOUSE PARTIES PRONOUNCED BY EXTRACT of alerres from a CONNOISSEURS MEDICAL GENTLE-MAN at Madras to his ONLY GOOD rick, May 1, 1851: " Tell Lan & Patt-SAUCE,

EVERY VARIERY

Worcestershire Sauce

LEA & PERRINS' SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea Derrins

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507 Twelfth street, Washington, D. C. W ILL practice in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and before the Executive Departments of the Government. Prompt attention given to the Collection of Taims.

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M. D. L. STEWART. SOLICITOR

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Office-No. 34 Poplar Strees, Memphis. WILL practice in the Courts of Law and Chan-cery in West Tennessee and North Missists-sippi, and give special attention to collections, con-veyancing, etc.

'AMERIQUE! A new Cigarette, of Perique and Vanity Fair, quite equal to a cigar. Unlike all others. Pro-yided with mouth-piece, to avoid direct contact of teeth and the nuccous lining of the cheeks with the tobacco, while the entire quantity of tobacco is consumed. Samples, 15 cents.

NIGARETTES

ANITY FAIR For Meerschaum and Cigarettes.

200 DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE! AND Highest Award, Vienna, 73, and Centennial, 70. Samples, 20 cents. Our Peerless and Plain Fine-Cut Chewing are unsurpassed. (5 PRIZE MEDALS.)

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., PEERLES TORACCO WORKS. Rechester, N. Y.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

I have in my hands the Tax-book containing the Brown Mandamus Tax for 1876-60 cents on

the \$100—which I shall proceed to collect as the law directs. J. J. BAWLINGS, County Trustee. ISLAND HOUSE,

Cedar Keys, : : : : Florida. THIS house having been completely renovated and enlarged, by the addition of a large dining room and kitchen, has now largely increased accommodations. With the aid of a good corps of assistants, and the exhaustiess supplies of our unrivated fish, oysters and game, the house is enabled to offer its patrons a bill of fare to satisfy the most festidious. points along the coast, not accessible to steamers, in comfortable yacht boats. Passengers for New Orleans, Key West and Ha-vana, should arrive on Thursday or Friday at the

mer for Tampa and Manatee leaves every Friday after the arrival of the train.

R. H. McILVAINE, M.D., Froprietor. French Importation of Flowers. M ONS. PELLERCE informs the lovers of ornamental plants that he has just arrived from Parls with the largest and richest collection of plants ever imported, and unsurpassed in clegance and new variety. Camelias, Feonia, Azalea last novelles of roses; Fruit Trees of every kind, some of the fruit weighing three pounds; Oignons and Bulbons Flowers, etc., etc.—some remaining six months in bloom. For sale at very low prices at No. 355 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

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Best sweet Yellow Table Butter. Best coarse-ground Silvermoon Meal.

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Water Pipes, Steam Pipes, Stone Pipe, Rubber Pipe, Bath Tubs.

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